



Americans and French Break German Line; Chateau Thierry Falls; Enemy Near Rout; First U-Boat Shells Strike on U. S. Coast

Cape Cod Crowds See Barges Sunk; Women Fired On

Two Men Seriously Injured in Attack Made by Enemy Without Warning

Aviators Force Raider to Dive

Lehigh Valley Tug, Bound for New York, Set Afire; Forty-one Survivors

ORLEANS, Mass., July 21.—In view of hundreds along the beach, an enemy submarine shelled and burned a tugboat and sank three barges without warning off this town this morning, wounded three of the crews, and dropped four shells on the mainland.

The action lasted an hour and a half and was unchallenged except for two hydro-airplanes from the Chatham aviation station, which circled over the U-boat, causing her to submerge, only to reappear and resume firing.

The tug was the Perth Amboy, owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad. She was towing four barges three miles off this town on the southeastern elbow of Cape Cod.

Bound for New York

The barges were bound from Gloucester for New York and only one was loaded, her cargo consisting of stone.

Of the forty-one persons, including three women and five children, on board, three men—Captain Charles Ainslie of the Lansford, John Bolovich and John Vitz, Austrian members of the tug crew—were wounded. Bolovich probably will lose an arm. Vitz had one hand blown off. These two were sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Captain Ainslie was wounded in both arms by shell fragments and was treated at the summer home of Dr. J. Danforth Taylor, of Boston.

The attack was witnessed by large crowds of natives and summer visitors who had flocked to the cape for the week end. All accounts agreed that the submarine's shooting was very bad. Her torpedo work was no better. According to Captain Ainslie, she launched three torpedoes at the tug and all went wild.

Attacked by Seaplanes

The attack occurred only a few miles from the naval aviation station at Chatham. Three seaplanes attacked the raider with bombs, according to Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commander of the First Naval District. The fire was returned, keeping the planes high. Finally, however, the U-boat submerged and was last observed heading south.

To-night the tug was still afloat and it was thought she could be saved. The net result of the raid was the sinking of barges valued in the aggregate at \$90,000, and the serious damaging of a tug valued at \$100,000, at the expenditure of three torpedoes which it is estimated cost the German government a total of \$45,000, and a quantity of ammunition.

Watches Amazed

The appearance of the raider so near the treacherous shoals and tide rips of the cape and her subsequent actions caused amazement to the hundreds of eye witnesses rather than consternation. The natives of the cape could not understand why she should waste shells on a fleet of barges returning to a coal port. It was reported, however,

Continued on page four

Foe Suffers Second Marne In Foch Drive

Crown Prince's Reverse Is Greatest Since Russian Victories Early in War

Disaster Threatens Entire German Army

Allied Success May Even Become the Turning Point in History

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, July 21.—The Crown Prince's army is in a general rout and German arms are suffering the greatest reverse since the early days of the war when the Russian steam roller crushed all opposition. With the impetus of his initiative Foch is directing a battle which may lead to a decision and end the war.

It is no exaggeration to state there has been no more momentous time since the thin line blocked the German rush to Calais when Foch broke the wave of Huns sweeping down the Marne Valley toward Paris.

The tides have turned and are running so strongly in the Allies' favor that it may carry Allied arms to a much earlier victory than the most optimistic could expect a week ago.

Germans Soundly Thrashed

The Crown Prince is not only being defeated, but he is being soundly thrashed and he will be lucky if he escapes annihilation. That, in brief, tells the main points of the news from the Marne in the last twenty-four hours.

The news grows better as each hour passes. When it seemed as if Foch had reached the limit of his present achievement, an even greater success has crowned his efforts. Having forced, by hammering the flank, a withdrawal of enemy troops to the north bank of the Marne, Franco-American forces continued their pressure on the German right, and this morning entered Chateau Thierry, after it had been held by the Crown Prince for more than a month.

Foch Squeezing Both Sides

At the present moment Foch is squeezing both sides of the salient with Franco-American forces between Soissons and the Marne and Franco-British troops between the river and Rheims. He is making progress on both sides of the salient, which is growing narrower with each hour, and the Crown Prince's task of extricating his army is becoming correspondingly more difficult.

The enemy is being forced to abandon stores and guns and is losing heavily in his desperate counter attacks, which are vainly launched to stem the Allied forces, who are fighting gallantly in the flush of success.

Prisoners Still Come In

Foch's haul of prisoners is mounting steadily. Along a front of forty miles tremendous forces are engaged in the battle, which quite probably will prove decisive.

Both sides have been adding fresh troops as fast as they can be carried up in trains and lorries. Tanks are being employed in great numbers, the Germans depending on their ponderous fortresses, while the French are using their smaller but faster tractors.

Fighting Suits Americans

It is real, open warfare, such as has not been seen on the Western front since the early days of the war. It is a kind of fighting in which the Americans, with their initiative and independence, are calculated to excel, and all reports in-

Continued on next page

JUST LIKE THAT!



British Smash Enemy Back in Marne Valley

Clear Out Germans West of Rheims, Except in Narrow Strip

LONDON, July 21.—The French have taken the town of Brasles, one mile east of Chateau Thierry on the north bank of the Marne, according to advices received here.

The French line includes the heights north of Brasles, which gives the French a good bridgehead on the north side of the Marne.

West of Rheims, where the British were engaged yesterday, the present line leaves the enemy a strip of about four miles deep at the greatest depth on a front of about thirteen miles in the Marne Valley. That is all he has to show for the big offensive of July 15.

German rearwards have succeeded thus far in preventing the French from pushing detachments over the Marne River. They are holding the north bank of the stream with strong units. In the Ourcq Valley the French are approaching Quilly-le-Chateau.

The Allies have advanced on the 25-mile front between Chateau Thierry and Soissons to an average depth of five to seven miles, says the Reuters' correspondent at French headquarters, telegraphing at 8 o'clock this morning. He adds that the Germans are still retreating.

Referring to the fighting east of Chateau Thierry along the Marne, the correspondent says that eight German divisions which had reached the south bank of the river were able to cross the hills which overlooked the Marne, but none who lived to recross will forget the terrible days they spent south of the stream. The ground they held was overlooked everywhere by the French and American artillery observers. Enclosed in a narrow space between the river and the hills, they offered a sure target for the Allied artillery.

For food and munitions, he says, the Germans were dependent upon the transport service across the Marne bridges, which were not only constantly shelled, but frequently bombarded by French and British airmen. They were unable to bring any artillery across, with the exception of mountain guns and light mine throwers. The casualties of some units amounted to 66 per cent.

According to the correspondent the

Austrians Admit U. S. Forces Turn the Tide

GENEVA, Switzerland, July 20.—Americans are mentioned to-day for the first time by the "Arbeiter Zeitung" of Vienna. The newspaper states that the Americans have changed the situation for the Entente nations, not only in the political, but in the military, phases of the conflict. The newspaper says: "There is no further doubt that there are a million Americans in France. The genius of American organization has obtained stupefying results. Germany finds herself faced by three powers whose combined population is three times greater than hers."

British participated in the battle for the first time yesterday. They entered the line in the sectors between Rheims and the Marne, in the region of the Ardre River, where Italian troops had been fighting heavily for some days. The British took their positions during the night and attacked immediately, and with complete success, advancing over a mile.

At one time the British took Marigny, Cultron and Courton Wood. Some of these guns, however, were lost when the Germans made counter attacks.

German traffic at Fere-en-Tardenois is being vigorously and continuously bombed by French airmen. The situation is considered as being distinctly promising. The Germans apparently have to do one of two things—clear the French off the railway west of Fere-en-Tardenois or bring back their troops from north of the Marne to flatten out the salient.

Foe Driven Farther Back at Many Points

Further north the French have reached the high road from Soissons to Chateau Thierry, near the village of Hartennes-et-Taux.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21.—On the main battle-

field between the Aisne and the Marne the Germans have been driven back a considerable distance. They have been pushed back over the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road at several points north of the Ourcq.

South of the river, under the combined pressure of French troops advancing from the west and the Franco-American forces who followed the enemy across the Marne and who are now pushing him northward, the Germans fell back rapidly during the day. To-night the Allies were on a line marked by the villages of La Croix, Grisolles and Epieds, which means an advance of five miles from the west and three miles from the south.

Entire Marne Line Vacated By Germans

Foe Battles Desperately to Retain Posts Near Rheims

By Wilbur Forrest

(Special Cable to The Tribune)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES (11 p. m.).—The Germans are fighting desperately to retain the great plateau southeast of Soissons, also the ridge of wooded heights west of Rheims. The retreat from the south continues. The entire Marne line has been abandoned.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 21 (Evening).—Chateau Thierry has fallen into Allied hands. Its recapture was the natural result of the great success of General Mangin's drive to the north, by which the road from Soissons to Chateau Thierry had been cut.

The Germans holding the big town on the Marne under a tornado of Allied shellfire were thus confronted with the danger of envelopment and fell back, but not without losses.

This movement may be but the beginning of a further retreat. The Germans throughout the big salient are now suffering from Allied long range fire which incessantly rains upon them from three sides. On their own part, they have little room to manoeuvre. The roads are heavily congested with traffic and airmen report evidences of undoubted confusion.

However, the enemy to-day was still showing heavy resistance to the Allied advance south of Soissons on the west and in the hilly country southwest of Rheims on the east.

3-Mile Gain Made By Allies on Each Side of Salient

Crown Prince's Army, Caught in Jaws of Mighty Pincers, Is Thrown Into Confusion, and Decisive Defeat Is Possible Outcome of Battle

French Capture Brasles and Cross Marne at Two Points

Establish Strong Bridgeheads, Push On and Menace Enemy's Chief Road of Flight; Pershing Reports 560 Guns and Many More Prisoners Taken

Splendid gains were made yesterday in Foch's great counter offensive. On the west side of the Marne salient Franco-American troops plunged three miles further into the German positions and on the east side the Allies also drove into the enemy lines the same distance.

General Pershing reported last night that Franco-American troops had taken 560 guns up to an early hour Saturday.

Chateau Thierry has been recaptured, also Brasles, on the Marne a mile to the eastward, and the heights north of Brasles. Further to the east the French have crossed the Marne between Fossey and Charleville.

To the north of Chateau Thierry, the Associated Press correspondent reports that the Americans have "broken through" the enemy lines.

Retreat Is Becoming a Real Rout

Arthur S. Draper cables from London that the German retreat is becoming a real rout and may easily turn out to be the biggest disaster for the enemy since the early Russian victories.

In the new American advance north of Chateau Thierry terrific losses were inflicted on the Germans, two 77-millimetre guns were taken and many prisoners. Hill 193, north of Vaux, was stormed at the beginning of the attack.

Organized resistance was met on only a few parts of the line. One unit took prisoners from seven divisions. Pershing's Indian scouts did good work along the Marne.

The remnants of two German regiments were left behind when the Germans recrossed the Marne.

Some Divisions Lose 60 Per Cent

Some of the divisions which crossed lost 60 per cent of their strength before the retreat began. The enemy seems about to abandon the north bank of the river also.

The German official statement admits the new Allied tactics of assaulting with numerous tanks without artillery preparation caused surprise. It dwells on the Algerians, Tunisians, Moroccans, Senegalese and "Black Americans" as factors in the Allied movement and asserts American troops suffered particularly heavy losses. This is the first time Berlin has mentioned Americans in the counter offensive.

Franco-Americans Capture Many More Prisoners and Gain 3 Miles

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21 (1 p. m.).—The French and Americans have broken through the German line north-west of Chateau Thierry.

The French and Americans driving the spearhead toward the north-east have already advanced five kilometres (three and one-tenth miles) at various places.

The Allied troops have taken many prisoners, including three officers, who said they were tired of the war. American infantrymen captured two German 77s.

Previous to the breaking of the German lines the Allies battled with the desperate machine gunners, who were mowed down as the Allied reinforcements arrived. The German losses were terrible.

An attack from Chateau Thierry to Rheims began on Saturday. American forces near the start of the new advance captured Hill 193, north of Vaux.

The German retreat across the Marne began on Friday under cover of a great smoke screen. At last accounts great hordes of Germans were continuing north.

Organized resistance has been met with so far only at a few places. Two badly cut up German regiments were left south of the Marne in